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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/668,732

Applicant(s)

KUMAR, NANDHU

Examiner

Philip J. Chea

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34, 42 and 43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34, 42 and 43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to an Amendment filed August 6, 2007. Claims 1-34 and 42-43 are currently pending. Any rejection not set forth below has been overcome by the current Amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless - -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

11. Claims 26-28 are rejected under 35 USC 102 (b) as being anticipated by Hogan et al (Pat # US 5,799,156).

Hogan et al teaches a system including the limitation for a first component operable to communicate with a publication/subscription notification type queue (see spec, sec. 36, lines 44-50 and sec. 41, lines 5-15, which teaches this limitation because a Central Manage Processor (CMP) is in communication with a queue wherein the messages transmitted from a Call Route Distributor (CRD) to the queue that includes subscriber/published information), a second component operable to communicate with a notification type queue other than a publication/subscription type queue by registering with a wrapper of the notification type (see spec, sec. 56, lines 26-42 & sec. 57, lines 1-9, which teaches this limitation because messages are sent from a message queue to a procedure kernel not associated with subscribing clients while the log procedure register's with the CLIF procedure created by the procedure kernel), a business component interface operable to communicate with business components (see spec, sec. 41, lines 25-30, which teaches this limitation because the CRD has an interface allowing the CRD to other components within the network), and a transaction component operable to verify that messages from one of the queues are received by the business components before the messages are consumed

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(see spec, sec. 131, lines 1-38), which teaches this limitation because a client server interface (CLIF) is embedded to verify that a message has been received at its destination before the responding application processes the message), the transaction component deleting a message from one of the queues upon verification of receipt of the message by the business components from the queue from which the message originated (i.e. by virtue of being in a queue, the message is sent, thereby being removed (i.e. from the queue) upon verification that the message has been received at the destination (see column 131, lines 6-9).

With respect to claim 27 Hogan et al teach a method including the limitation comprising a logging component operable to record information related to messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated between one of the first and second queues and the business components (see spec, sec. 10, lines 1-10, which teaches this limitation because a log procedure receives the billing server terminate message in regards to the message communicated between the message queue and the subscribing component stating why the application was terminated).

With respect to claim 28 Hogan et al teach a method including a limitation for wherein the record includes a date and time associated with each message (see spec, sec. 10, lines 1-10, which teaches this limitation because the login message generated from the log procedure contains the time in which the application started and terminated).

12. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless - -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

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13. Claims 1-2, and 6-7 are rejected under 35 USC 102 (e) as being anticipated by Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984).

Quinlan et al teach a method including the limitations of a business component utilizing messages (see e.g. [0043], which teaches a business component utilizing messages because devices on a network communicate synchronization messages with one another), a first queue to manage messaging services, the first queue employing an architecture other than publication/subscription type notification (see claim 8, which teaches this limitation because a first queue is implemented to receive modification indicators from a first device on the network without a specified subscription), a wrapper to enable the first queue to operate a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0077], which teaches this limitation because synchronization controller allows for polling, which is a form of subscribing to the queue for the publication of messages, which allows for SMS alerts to generate upon notifications is embedded within each message queue), and a connector in communication with the first queue via the wrapper, the connector further in communication with the business component, the connector receiving messages from the first queue and communicating the messages from the first queue to the business component (see paragraph 73).

With respect to claim 2, Quinlan et al teach a method including the limitation of a second queue to manage message services (claim 8, which teaches this limitation because a second queue is implemented to manage indicators or messages sent from devices within the network), a limitation for employing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0077], which teaches this limitation because the remote message queues implement a polling architecture to alert an application on a device of a message), and a limitation wherein the connector communicates with the second queue to communicate messages from the second queue to the business component (see claims 7-8, which teaches this limitation because the invention consists of a routing system to send messages or modification indicators from the second queue to a device within the network).

With respect to claim 6, Quinlan et al teach a method including the limitation wherein the first queue is a polling type queue (see e.g. [0077], which teaches this limitation because the messages sent to the

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messages queues embedded in the system use a polling system to notify device applications of new messages).

With respect to claim 7, Quinlan et al teach a method including the limitation wherein the connector is further operable to communicate messages from the business component to at least one of the first and second queues (see claims 7-8 which teach this limitation because the router is embedded to send indicators or messages from the device to its corresponding queue).

14. Claims 16-21 and 23-24 are rejected under 35 USC 102 (e) as being anticipated by Blevins et al (Pub # US 2004/0236780).

With respect to claim 16, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitations for providing a business component (see abstract, which implies this limitation because a message broker within the invention allows a client server to publish to or subscribe to a message channel), providing a connector in communication with the business component (see e.g. [0027], which teaches this limitation because a JMS connector is provided with the message broker), subscribing by the connector to the message queue (see e.g. [0067], which teaches this limitation because JMS connectors are used by message brokers in order to subscribe to a JMS queue), providing a message to the message queue, the message for the business component (see e.g. [0067], which teaches this limitation because JMS connectors are able to route messages from JMS queues), notifying the connector that the message is in the message queue (see e.g. [0076], which teaches this limitation because the connector listens to myapp.myqueue to see if a message is present within the queue), obtaining, by the connector, the message from the message queue (see e.g. [0073], which teaches this limitation because the JMS connectors can take incoming messages from the message queue), communicating the message to the business component (see e.g. [0073], which teaches this limitation because the message can be routed to the URI of the message broker), and verifying that the business component has received the message (see e.g. [0076], which teaches this limitation because a JMS property status header is established only upon receipt of a message).

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With respect to claim 17, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the connector verifies that the business component has received the message before the message is consumed from the message queue (see e.g. [0068], which teaches limitation because when a message is published it is determined which subscriber should receive the message before the message is en-queued in the message queue).

With respect to claim 18, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the message queue consumes the message (see e.g. [0068], which teaches this limitation because a message in en-queued in its appropriate message queue after it is determined which subscriber receives the message).

With respect to claim 19, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the connector consumes the message (see e.g. [0073], which teaches this limitation because the JMS connector can take incoming messages and associate them with a message broker channel).

With respect to claim 20, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for transforming the message (see e.g. [0031], which teaches this limitation because a message may be re-routed back to the after a transformation is performed on the message).

With respect to claim 21, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein transforming the message includes parsing the message and communicating at least a portion of a data portion of the message to the business component (see e.g. [0034], which teaches this limitation because a message may be parsed before being sent to the subscriber).

With respect to claim 23, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the access to the message queue via the connector to the business component includes selectively identifying messages by a portion of the message (see claim 1, which teaches this limitation because a query component extracts data from a message to determine which subscriber should receive the message).

With respect to claim 24, Blevins et al teach a method including the limitation for prioritizing the message (see e.g. [0076], which teaches this limitation because a JMS property priority may be assigned for a message), transforming the message (see e.g. [0031], as stated above), and a limitation for

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consuming the message (see e.g. [0073], which teaches this limitation because a JMS connector may take incoming messages from the JMS queue).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

15. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

16. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984) in view of Stewart et al (US Pat # 7,047,292).

In reference to claim 3 Quinlan et al teach a method including a limitation for first queue employing an architecture other than publication/subscription type notification (see claim 8, as stated above).

Quinlan et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is located in a file.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is located in a file is well known in the art as illustrated by Stewart et al, which teaches a method including the limitation wherein an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is located in a file (see spec, sec. 7, lines 1-23, which implies this limitation because a configuration file contains contents for storing an address of a network management requests that is places on a task queue).

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It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Quinlan et al to include the use of a limitation for providing an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is located in a file in order to improve upon transport of messages from network clients to a message queue, as implied in sec. 7, lines 1-23 of Stewart et al.

17. Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984) in view of Brandt et al (US Pat # 6,377,993).

In reference to claims 4 and 5 Quinlan et al teach a method including a limitation for a wrapper to enable the first queue to operate a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0077], as stated above).

Quinlan et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is on a socket connection and a port connection.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is on a socket connection and a port connection is well known in the art as illustrated by Brandt et al, which teaches a method including the limitation wherein an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is on a socket connection and a port connection (see spec, sec. 14, lines 51 - 67, and sec. 15, lines 1-25, which implies this limitation because a port connection and socket connection are used to locate messages on the message queue within the invention).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Quinlan et al to include the use of a limitation for providing an address identifying the location of at least one message of the first queue is on a socket connection and a port connection in order to improve upon allocation of messages for a requesting client, as implied in sec. 15, lines 1-15 of Brandt et al.

18. Claims 8 -10, 12, and 14 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984) in view of Blevins et al (US Pub # 2004/0236780).

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In reference to claims 8-10, 12 and 14 Quinlan et al teach a method including a limitation for a second queue to manage messaging services (see claim 8, as stated above).

Quinlan et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue, a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a file, a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a URI remotely, a limitation for wherein the second queue is further defined as JMS standards API operable for inter-client communication, and wherein the connector is further defined as a JMS enabled connector.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a JMS queue to manage messages to business components, a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a file, and a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a URI remotely are well known in the art as illustrated by Blevins et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for delivering messages to a JMS (see e.g. [0028], which implies this limitation because a messages sent from components on the network to a JMS queue), a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a file (see e.g. [0038], which implies this limitation because messages sent to the JMS queue may be stored in a java web service (JWS) file), and a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a URI remotely (see e.g. [0073], which implies this limitation because messages sent to and from the message queues may be associated with a URI), a limitation for wherein the second queue is further defined as JMS standards API operable for inter-client communication (see e.g. [0028], which implies this limitation because client message broker component in communication with the JMS queue and the JMS connector, may be embedded with a Java API), and wherein the connector is further defined as a JMS enabled connector (see e.g. [0027], which shows that a JMS connector is embedded within the system).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Quinlan et al to include the use of a limitation for providing a JMS queue to manage messages to business components, for wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue, a limitation wherein the

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second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a file, a limitation wherein the second queue is further defined as a JMS queue receiving messages from a URI remotely, a limitation for wherein the second queue is further defined as JMS standards API operable for inter-client communication, and wherein the connector is further defined as a JMS enabled connector in order to improve transmission of JMS messages from applications or business components, as implied in e.g. [0022] of Blevins et al.

19. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984) in view of Watchel (US Pat # 6,847,974).

In reference to claim 11 Quinlan et al teach a method including a limitation for a wrapper to enable the first queue to operate a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0077], as stated above).

Quinlan et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the wrapper is further defined as a JMS enabled wrapper.

The general concepts of a limitation of a limitation for wherein the wrapper is further defined as a JMS enabled wrapper is well known in the art as illustrated by Watchel, which teaches a method including the limitation wherein the wrapper is further defined as a JMS enabled wrapper (see spec, sec. 20, lines 30-65, which implies this limitation because a wrapper is provided in the JMS enabled messaging system to facilitate for requests and messages to be sent from a network client to and from the messaging queue as embodied in a message queue within a publication/subscription notification architecture).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Quinlan et al to include the use of a limitation for wherein the wrapper is further defined as a JMS enabled wrapper in order to provide for effective transport of messages from network clients to a message queue, as implied in sec. 20, lines 30-65 of Watchel.

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20. Claims 13 & 15 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan et al (Pub # US 2003/0130984) in view of Blevins et al (US Pub # 2004/0236780).

In reference to claims 13 and 15 Quinlan et al teach a method including a limitation for a wrapper to enable the first queue to operate a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0077], as stated above).

Quinlan et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the publication/subscription notification type of architecture of the first queue enabled by the wrapper facilitates the connector registering with the first queue, via the wrapper, the second queue such that when at least one of the first and the second queues receive messages for the connector, the at least one of the first and second queues notify the connector, and wherein the connector is operable to register with the wrapper of the first queue as a JMS client.

The general concepts of a limitation wherein the publications/subscription notification type of architecture of the first queue enabled by the wrapper facilitates the connector registering with the first queue, via the wrapper, and with the second queue such that when at least one of the first and the second queues receive messages for the connector, the at least one of the first and second queues notify the connector, and wherein the connector is operable to register with the wrapper of the first queue as a JMS client are well known in the art as illustrated by Blevins et al, which teaches a method including the limitation wherein the publication/subscription notification type of architecture of the first queue enabled by the wrapper facilitates the connector registering with the first queue, via the wrapper (see e.g. [0067], which implies this limitation because the JMS connectors embedded within the system are used to connect messages from applications to the corresponding message queue to provide for subscription based notification), with the second queue such that when at least one of the first and the second queues receive messages for the connector, the at least one of the first and second queues notify the connector (see e.g. [0073], which implies this limitation because messages can be published by a JMS queue for a connector to receive and associate with a particular URI or message broker channel), and wherein the connector is operable to register with the wrapper of the first queue as a JMS client (see e.g. [0067], which implies this limitation because JMS connectors are an embodiment of the message brokers within

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the system, the broker can register static subscribers for reception/deployment of messages to and from the message queue).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Quinlan et al to include the use of a limitation wherein the publication/subscription notification type of architecture of the first queue enabled by the wrapper facilitates the connector registering with the first queue, via the wrapper, the second queue such that when at least one of the first and the second queues receive messages for the connector, the at least one of the first and second queues notify the connector, and wherein the connector is operable to register with the wrapper of the first queue as a JMS client in order to provide for effective queuing of messages in a JMS enabled network, as implied in e.g. [0067] of Blevins et al.

21. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Blevins et al (US Pub # 2004/0236780) in view of Rand (Pub # US 2003/0226142).

In reference to claim 22 Blevins et al teach a method including a limitation for verifying that the business component has received the message (see e.g. [0076], as stated above). Blevins et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the method of verifying that the business component received the message includes communicating with the message queue regarding a rate of delivery of the message to the business component.

The general concepts of a limitation for wherein the method of verifying that the business component received the message includes communicating with the message queue regarding a rate of delivery of the message to the business component is well known in the art as illustrated by Rand, which teaches a method including the limitation for wherein the method of verifying that the business component received the message includes communicating with the message queue regarding a rate of delivery of the message to the business component (see e.g. [0025], which implies this limitation because a delivery rate of ads sent from the advertising queue to a subscriber is determined and monitored over a period of time).

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It would have been obvious for wherein the method of verifying that the business component received the message includes communicating with the message queue regarding a rate of delivery of the message to the business component in order to ensure that an effective transfer of data to subscribing components is achieved, as implied in e.g. [0025] of Rand.

22. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Blevins et al (US Pub # 2004/0236780) in view of Chandra et al (Pat # US 6,058,389).

In reference to claim 25 Blevins et al teach a method including a limitation for enabling a publication/subscription notification type architecture (see e.g. [0026], as which implies this limitation because publication methods are embedded within the invention to service subscribers) and registering a connector to a queue enabling the publication/subscription notification architecture (see e.g. [0027], which implies this limitation because a JMS connector is implemented with a JMS queue and the subscribing clients in order to transmit messages).

Blevins et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for providing a second queue utilizing a polling notification type architecture and providing a wrapper enabling a publication/subscription notification architecture by the second queue.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a second queue utilizing a polling notification type architecture and providing a wrapper enabling a publication/subscription notification architecture by the second queue are well known in the art as illustrated by Chandra et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for providing a second queue utilizing a polling notification type architecture (see claim 25, which implies this limitation because a second queue is implemented within the invention for the client subscription messaging system) and providing a wrapper enabling a publication/subscription notification architecture by the second queue (see spec, sec. 30, lines 15-30, which implies this limitation because a wrapper is provided to enable the subscribing process of message queues for the plurality of client applications).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Blevins et al to include the use of a limitation for providing a second queue utilizing a polling

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notification type architecture and providing a wrapper enabling a publication/subscription notification architecture by the second queue in order to provide for effective queuing of request messages from applications in a network, as implied in sec. 2, lines 27-47 of Chandra et al.

23. Claims 29 – 32 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Hogan et al (Pat # US 5,799,156) in view of Aldred et al (Pat # US 6,654,805).

In reference to claims 29-32, Hogan et al teach a method including the limitations for a logging component operable to record information related to messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated between one of the first and second queues and the business components (see spec, sec. 10, lines 1-10, as stated above).

Hogan et al teach all the limitation discussed except for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message, and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message.

The general concept of limitations for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message, and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message are well known in the art as illustrated by Aldred et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message (see spec, sec. 3, lines 40 – 67, which implies this limitation because a trace flag is used trace messages originating from a processing unit), a limitation wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message (see spec, sec. 3, lines 58-67, which implies this limitation because the trace flag includes a message ID), a limitation wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message (see spec, sec. 4, lines 1-20, which implies this limitation because the location of messages in question are retrieved by a message checking program), and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message (see spec, sec. 4, lines 1-20, which implies this limitation because the origin node of the message is located as well).

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It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hogan et al to include the use of a limitation for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message, and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message in order to improve upon locating messages in a queue, as illustrated in sec. 3, lines 43-67 of Aldred et al.

24. Claims 33-34 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Hogan et al (Pat # US 5,799,156) in view of Aldred et al (Pat # US 6,654,805) and Van Renesse et al (Pat # US 6,134,244).

In reference to claims 33-34, Hogan et al teach a method including the limitations for a logging component operable to record information related to messages including a record of at least some of the message communicated between one of the first and second queues and the business components (see spec, sec. 10, lines 1-10, as stated above).

Hogan et al teach all the limitation discussed except for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message, and wherein the information included with the tracekey includes a type and size of the message.

The general concept of limitations for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message, and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message are well known in the art as illustrated by Aldred et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message (see spec, sec. 3, lines 40 – 67, which implies this limitation because a trace flag is used trace messages originating from a processing unit), a limitation wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message (see spec, sec. 3, lines 58-67, which implies this limitation because the trace flag includes a message ID), a limitation wherein the information included with the

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trace-key includes a location of the message (see spec, sec. 4, lines 1-20, which implies this limitation because the location of messages in question are retrieved by a message checking program), and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message (see spec, sec. 4, lines 1-20, which implies this limitation because the origin node of the message is located as well).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hogan et al to include the use of a limitation for wherein the record includes a trace-key associated with each message, wherein the trace-key includes information related to the message, wherein the information included with the trace-key includes a location of the message, and wherein the information included with the trace-key includes an origin of the message in order to improve upon locating messages in a queue, as illustrated in sec. 3, lines 43-67 of Aldred et al.

The general concept of limitations for wherein the information included with the tracekey includes a type and size of the message is well known in the art as illustrated by Van Renesse et al, which teach a method including the limitation for wherein the information included with the tracekey includes a type and size of the message (see spec, sec. 8, lines 9-67, which implies this limitation because a trace handler also receives message headers specifying the size and type of the message).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hogan et al to include the use of a limitation for wherein the information included with the tracekey includes a type and size of the message in order to improve upon tracing messages in a queue, as illustrated in sec. 7, lines 37-67 of Van Renesse et al.

24. Claims 42-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hogan as applied to claim 26 above, and further in view of Ho (US 2002/0156814).

As per claims 42-43, although the system disclosed by Hogan shows substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), it fails to disclose that the first component is a Vitria businessware component and that the notification type queue is an MQ series queue.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Hogan, as evidenced by Ho.

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In an analogous art, Ho discloses a system that facilitates the flow of business logic that allow different applications to exchange data (see paragraph 7). Additionally, Ho teaches a method including the limitation of a vitria business-ware component (see e.g. [0007], which teaches this limitation because a vitria middleware is placed between applications to facilitate transfer of data between applications), and an MQ series queue employing a publication/subscription notification type of architecture (see e.g. [0101], which teaches this limitation because a message queue used to store messages sent from applications on a network may be a MQ series queue).

Given the teaching of Ho, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Hogan by employing a Vitria component and an MQ series queue, such as disclosed by Ho, in order to seamlessly enable communication between different architectures (e.g. data representations, programming languages, etc).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed August 8, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

(A) Applicant contends that Quinlan does not disclose a connector in communication with the first queue via the wrapper.

In considering (A), the Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Examiner appreciates Applicants note that the common store manager 321 located in the data center 302 cannot communicate with the queue 322a in the data center 302 via the assistant 312 as it is located in the user device 301. However, the Examiner believes that the communication via the wrapper is a communication that takes place between the user device and the queue 322a, not a communication between the common store manager and the queue 322a. The Examiner would like to turn the Applicants attention to paragraph 73, which describes how the device can receive messages from a queue in data center via the assistant. Therefore, the Examiner believes this teaches a connector that is in communication with the first queue via the wrapper. Merely claiming that the connector is in communication with the first queue via the wrapper does not explicitly describe the flow of communication or the location of the components. The

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Examiner invites the Applicant to explicitly claim the direction and flow of communication in order to possibly overcome the prior art rejection.

(B) Applicant contends that Blevins does not disclose verifying that the business component has received the message.

In considering (B), the Examiner respectfully disagrees. It is not clearly claimed what is occurring during the verifying step. There is no specific mention of a checksum value or acknowledgement receipt or any other form of verification. Furthermore, it is not clearly claimed that the verifying is verification that the entire message is received or if the verifying is verification that the message has at least part of the message received. The Examiner believes that Blevins teaches the verifying step when a message can be sent without an error notification (see column 130, lines 27-37) and therefore received by the business component. In this case Blevins listens to myapp.myqueue and if the JMS property "PRIORITY" is set to "YES" then the message can be published to a service channel (i.e. sent) and verified it is received by the business component because there has been no notification of an error.

(C) Applicant contends that Hogan does not disclose a publication/ subscription type queue.

In considering (C), the Examiner respectfully disagrees. It is clear that Hogan teaches about subscribers. The message queues are used to contain messages related to the subscribers. Therefore, the queues are considered the subscription notification type queue because they hold messages related to subscribers. There is nothing in the claim that prevents the subscription queue from being related to subscribers (i.e. users). The Examiner suggests amending the claims to distinguish the publication/ subscription notification type queue from a regular subscriber queue.

Conclusion

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

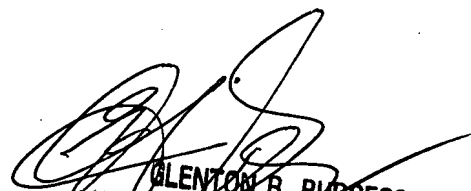
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip J. Chea whose telephone number is 571-272-3951. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30-4:00 (1st Friday Off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Philip J Chea
Examiner
Art Unit 2153

PJC 9/12/07


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